

Last Steps in Formation of First Oregon Government

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would not interfere with the duties and allegiance of Hudson's Bay Company's officers as British subjects. A fifth implied condition seems to have been that the majority of all the officers established for Vancouver's district should be given to Englishmen. At least of the first officers named for the district, three judges and a sheriff, only one was an American. One of the judges appointed was the chief factor of the company, James Douglas.

In character, it will thus appear, the union partakes of the nature of a treaty and not a real incorporation either of the company or its officers on the basis of entire equality with other members of the new state. The officers of the company treat as equals with the duly elected officers of a government acting for the people living south of the Columbia; they demand certain terms as the price of their inclusion in a union to take in the territory both north and south of the river, these terms are granted and upon the basis of these concessions the union is constituted. The character of the territory north of the Columbia as the special reservation of the Hudson's Bay Company is thus in large measure preserved. A second characteristic of the union is suggested by the comment of McLoughlin who describes it as an "association that does not pretend to exercise authority over such persons as have not voluntarily joined it, and do not contribute to its support; neither does it extend protection to any but its own members." Or its description by the two British military officers who visited the Oregon country just after the union had been formed, as "an organization formed for the purpose of neutralizing the preponderant American influence," "a compact independent of the United States Government, one in which emigrants of all nations, willing to uphold the law in the country, and for the protection of life and property, are enrolled as members."

These descriptions seem to indicate that the jurisdiction of the government extended only to its own members. While established by the majority and its sanction disputed, according to McLoughlin, only by a few of the Americans of the very worst character, there was no purpose to coerce the minority who refused to join it. Furthermore it seems to have been as characterized by Ware and Vavasour, a "coalition" government without distinctive national leanings.

The advantages secured by the union seem to have been just such as had been anticipated. The Hudson's Bay Company, and a subsidiary organization, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, made contributions during 1845 towards sustaining the infant state amounting, according to statement of McLoughlin, to

WAITING ALL NIGHT FOR ROUND-UP TICKETS



It has very frequently happened that big land lotteries have caused people to camp for days in front of the drawing quarters in order to be the first in line for the drawing, but there are few entertainments in America the demand for seats at which is so great that men will remain in line for 12 to 15 hours in order to get the pick. Yet this is what happens at the Round-Up each year.

The ticket sale for the 1916 Round-Up opened at 7 o'clock on the morn-

ing of September 2. That is, the sale of the sections reserved for local people did. Out-of-town people are given the privilege of reserving their seats at any time of the year. When the window of the ticket wagon, located on West Alta street just off of Main, was shoved up, there were in line practically one hundred people and many of them had been there for hours. Bert Wilson, who had place number one, took up his station at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, just fif-

teen hours before the sale was scheduled to open. He brought a cot and deposited it in the street just in front of the ticket wagon. Soon others were following his lead. By 6 o'clock there were seven cots and by 10 o'clock there were 23 men trying to sleep in cots and automobiles. Early in the morning hours those who fancied they were early birds began to put in an appearance only to find the "sleepers" in the commanding positions. By 4:30 there were 41 waiters.

A special officer was on hand all night to preserve order, give out numbers and see that the holders remained at their posts. Every hour the roll was called and, if anyone was so unfortunate as to be absent, his place was declared vacant.

No Scalping Allowed. In order to safeguard the Round-Up against scalpers, Business Manager R. W. Rittner has year after year placed a limit upon the number of tickets any one person may purchase. One box or twelve grandstand seats for one person is the limit, and this limit is absolute.

One half of the grandstand, or the entire east end, is reserved for out of town people. Pendleton people get the pick of the west end during the first three or four days of the sale, but after that the directors begin filling mail orders from these sections, too, as by this time nearly all of the other half has been taken. The Round-Up has ever striven to give the visitor an even break with or an advantage over the home people, because the person coming from a distance is entitled to be treated with the greatest consideration.

The Round-Up grandstand has never been large enough to accommodate the half of the people who would like to find seats in it, but, beyond having backs and being covered, the grandstand seats are very little better than bleacher seats. The bleachers circle the ends of the quarter mile track and every event can be plainly seen from them.

moved by joining in this union with the Provisional Government. The wisdom of such action is also commended by the two British military officers, Warre and Vavasour, who express the opinion that "a more judicious course could not have been pursued by all parties for the peace and prosperity of the community at large."

Immediately "full advantage of the laws of the association, in regard to land claims" was taken and the country around Vancouver surveyed and platted into nine lots, each of one square mile. These were registered in the office of the recorder of the territory under the names of officers and employees of the company to be held for it. The requirements of the law as to survey, markings, and building of a hut on each plot were complied with. Thus the company was assured of means of ejecting an intruder upon its lands by thorough legal methods. All other lands used by the company could be covered by registered title in the same way.

The life of the Provisional Government after its extension to include the whole of the Oregon territory was to be too brief to determine whether all the benefits to the Hudson's Bay Company anticipated by McLoughlin were to be fulfilled. In the next year the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States was settled. The Provisional Government had, after this settlement, only to work time until the Congress of the United States provided a territorial government. However it will ever be one of the bright places in Oregon history to find that in spite of estrangement, jealousies and mutual distrust, a spirit of conciliation and compromise prevailed to bring together all the residents of Oregon territory, British and American citizens with the French Canadians, people of diverse religions and unlike temperaments, into a successful union for the purpose of maintaining a government "having for its object the protection of life and property."

Even Though the Town is Dry

It was predicted by many that the 1916 Round-Up would not be the same good old wild west show that previous crowds have witnessed. The reason given was that John Barleycorn had been buried in Oregon and much of the spirit at the show was prompted by the presence of friend John.

This, however, has been dispelled by reason of the enthusiasm at the show this year. True in former years the saloons did such a land office business that mixed drinks were not served. Bartenders by the dozens were busy from early morning until night passing out whiskey and beer to the line of four or five deep. Many even predicted that these rooms then occupied by the saloon would be vacant when the crowd arrived this year.

The Round-Up visitor today finds not a vacant place and office room at any of the places formerly occupied by the saloon. Office room is at a premium. The brewery deemed to be disbanded, is running at full blast and it is rumored that its owner is making more money than he ever did during the wet regime.

At these same places where last year the folks were singing "How Dry I Am" they are drinking soft drinks which taste surprising like beer and have every quality of that beverage except the "kick." In other former saloons we find attractive tea rooms, confectionery stores, grocery stores and even an auto sales-room.

There was more than pleasantly surprised with the manner in which Pendleton adapted itself to the new dry conditions. Before the last season door was even closed in December, 1915, practically all of the saloon rooms were rented. With one or two possible exceptions all of the former saloon men and bartenders have relocated in Pendleton and the city has nothing profited by the change.

Next to The Round-Up Pendleton's Greatest Claim to Fame

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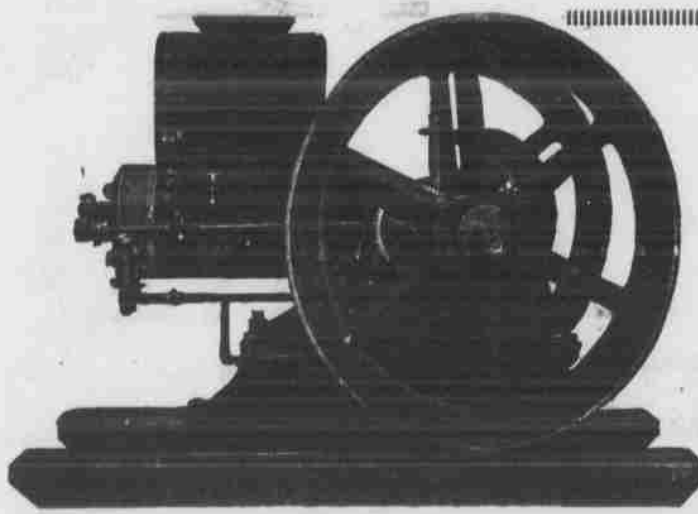
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